

DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.

VOL. 4--NO. 286.

MAYSVILLE, KY., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1885.

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IT IS FOR LIFE OR DEATH

A VERY STRAINED CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

The Parliamentary Party and the Local candidates—Fears of an Uprising if the Landlords do Not Relent—Union of the Bulgarians—Foreign.

GALWAY, Oct. 24.—A reporter has been traveling for the last few days through different sections of Connaught, and visited an ex-member of parliament who retired some years ago. He is a man who is noted for his keen observation and for the wise and far-seeing counsels he offered in the past. Saying that he did not wish to be personally quoted, because he had been so long removed from political activity, he gave his views on the present situation in Ireland, which is summarized.

Irish politics just now, said he, make a curious study if judged by outside appearances. All seems smooth and united, and the outlook is presented the swift, strong and deep current of Nationalist progress. But there are concealed undercurrents, however, which he does not perceive. In many of the local districts there exists a sullen feeling of resentment against the Nationalist caucus machine, which is worked by a group of members principally resident in Dublin, where political power actually concentrates. The visible result of this feeling is the enormous development in the number of local candidates which has created an unlooked-for difficulty. It is impossible to find places for one-fifth of the aspirants to parliamentary honors, and as each man thinks his own case entitled to favorable consideration, each nomination creates a group of "sore heads," who may give considerable trouble before the elections come to an end. In some of the western counties the feeling against this Dublin group is so strong that there seems to be a likelihood of revolt. This mutinous spirit is not, however, directed against Mr. Parnell, but almost wholly against a few of his active lieutenants. So far, however, the convention has been models of order and discipline, public opinion having reduced the mutineers either to absolute silence or impotence.

Connaught all through has been agitating, and for the past five years has maintained a sturdy independence through having given effective support to the parliamentary party. This is in part due to the widespread influence of the Fenian organization and partly to the fact that the Nationalists in that province are largely recruited from the small farmers, who are less amenable to the control of the priests than the wealthier farmers are in the other provinces. The union between the parliamentary party and the clergy will not therefore exercise so potent an influence in Connaught as in the other provinces, but it will remain an important element of control.

Any undue development of local representation must have a lowering effect on the intellectual and educational standard of the Irish representatives, with the result of diminishing their moral influence in the house of commons. Mr. Parnell hopes, by consulting as far as possible the local feeling, to be able to recruit his party from the best available material. Many sections of families who bore prominent parts in the past national movements are abandoning the position of reserve they have hitherto maintained toward the Parnellite movement and are offering themselves as candidates for parliamentary honors under the leadership of Mr. Parnell. Some also are anxious that the Conservative element of the population should take an active part in politics in order to act as a check upon the revolutionary element in the Irish movement.

The advanced Nationalists of Limerick are determined to establish a branch of the National league under the title of "Smith O'Brien." This shows that the Fenian leaders have at length resolved to accept accomplished facts and to exchange the attitude of semi-hostility which many of them have maintained during the past five years for an active participation in the Parnellite movement. The real weakness of the Land league movement was this attitude of reserve and almost hostility adopted by many important Fenian leaders, which completely paralyzed the popular power of resistance when the crisis came. If the action of the advanced Nationalists of Limerick may be taken as an indication of a general policy to be acted on all over Ireland the landlords will do well to pause before attempting to carry out this winter their threats of eviction against the people en masse.

The Fenian body is popularly supposed to possess a considerable supply of arms, and in cases where a resistance to eviction is organized the evictors may be certain of a warm reception. Though little is said in public there is evidently a very determined feeling among the people not to allow themselves to be driven from their homes without resistance, and should the landlords be unwise enough to attempt to collect rents which the people are not able to pay, this winter will not pass without serious bloodshed. One thing is certain, the Irish peasant will fight desperately to preserve his cabin and little field. In the present state of the popular mind one shot fired in resistance might call the whole country to arms. The failure of the English army in the Sudan has created in the minds of the Irish people a feeling of contempt for the military power of England. In some districts the idea of resistance has taken such deep root that the people openly indicate their choice of military leaders. Under these conditions it requires careful statesmanship on the part of the government and of the popular leaders to avoid a conflict which might have serious results. Both the government and the Parnellites seem to recognize the necessity of prudence.

The danger at present really comes from the menacing attitude of the landlord. Part of the Conservative government is known to be using its influence to bring the landlord party to a reasonable view of the situation, but up to the present without much success, if popular rumor can be relied upon. The question between the landlords and tenants can be summed up thus: The heavy fall

in the prices of all classes of agricultural produce has left the tenants without sufficient money to pay in full even the reduced judicial rents. If they pay in full they must starve, as they did in '46 and '47. The National leaders will not counsel them to pay; nor will they counsel them not to pay, as the feeling of responsibility is too heavy in either case. The landlords say they must be paid the full judicial rents at all hazards. It is, therefore, a question of life or death. The tenants, if driven to bay, must choose between death from starvation and armed resistance to the rent collector. The tenants cannot surrender, therefore, and unless the landlords except their terms there must be a conflict. How far public opinion in England will permit the armed forces of the empire to be used in support of the landlords remains to be seen, but it is to be hoped that it is sufficiently potent to compel the landlords to adopt a policy of conciliation and justice. Otherwise this winter may be marked by something like civil war.

Turkey and Bulgaria.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 24.—At last the sultan's favorite policy of peace if possible seems likely to bring some advantage to Turkey. The delayed action on her part has been fast wearing away Bulgarian patriotism, owing to the great strain it caused upon the resources of the people. Both sultan and prince will now gladly accept any solution with the powers may advise, and therefore a peaceful issue to the present crisis is considered here as certain. Nevertheless the concentration of Turkish troops continues. A large Austrian steamer left Sinope laden with troops.

As explained, however, in former telegrams, neither Prince Alexander nor the sultan ever meant fighting, the Turkish war preparations being intended to overawe the Balkan states into accepting any solution the powers might sanction. The bluster on both sides was only made to save their prestige with their people. The basis of agreement already arranged between Prince Alexander and the sultan only requires Austria's sanction.

The powers trim the salient points down to a definite settlement by permitting an arrangement of personal union between Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia, the separate administration paying tribute in both states. This will prevent troubles in Greece and Servia, as technically restoring the status quo ante. The Berlin treaty contains no prohibition against placing the government of Eastern Roumelia as nominally a separate state, in the same hands that hold the reins of power in Bulgaria, as nominally another separate state. Thus Turkey will lose nothing from her former position and will gain a settlement of the tribute difficulty, while the Bulgarians will probably obtain a customs union and other modifications of certain organic states.

Sir Henry Drummond Wolff's "little game" has been successful, although the commissioners of the Anglo-Turkish Egyptian convention have not yet been appointed. This is due to the efforts made to fix the sultan's choice on some particular individuals. The enemies of Said Pacha, the ex-president of the council of state, have been trying to obtain for him a place on the commission, fearing his continued presence here. The choice, however, seems to lie between Hassan Pasha, ex-minister of justice and Moukhtar Darwish. Sir Henry will be received at the palace, leaving for Egypt immediately after the audience.

That Royal Wedding.

EU, France, Oct. 24.—The marriage of Prince Waldemar, third son of King Christian of Denmark, and Princess Marie, daughter of the Duc and Duchesse d'Orléans, was celebrated at the Chateau d'Eu, the residence of the Comte de Paris. The civil ceremony was performed in Paris by the mayor and the religious services were conducted here in the private chapel of the chateau.

Among those present were the Queen of Denmark, the Crown Prince and Princess of Denmark, the Prince and Princess of Wales and their three daughters, Prince D. Joze, the Duc d'Aumale, Duc Decazes, Duc and Duchesse de Chartres and Count von Moltke Herfeld, the Danish minister.

The handsome park and extensive gardens surrounding the chateau were brilliantly illuminated with electric lights and Chinese lanterns. The tower was profusely decorated with flags and bunting, and many private houses were also illuminated in honor of the event. At the wedding breakfast the Prince of Wales proposed a toast to the health of the bride and bridegroom. The later subsequently departed for Chantilly.

The wedding register was signed by thirty-nine princes, including the Prince of Wales, the Grand Duke Alexis and the Count of Flanders. The bride wore a dress of white satin with a pearl embroidered bodice. Her veil was of Chantilly lace.

Editor Stand on Trial.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The trial of Editor Stead, of the Pall Mall Gazette, and the other defendants in the Eliza Armstrong case was commenced at the Central Criminal Court, before Justice Loupes, and will probably last a week. All the prisoners pleaded not guilty, and the attorney general at once opened the case for the crown. After a brief review of the case the taking of the testimony of the witnesses for the prosecution was proceeded with. The testimony thus far adduced does not differ materially from that given at the parliamentary hearings.

The girl Eliza Armstrong, when called to the stand, was cool and self-possessed and gave her evidence in a clear and straightforward manner. The judge in ruling on a question said that no motives were sufficient to justify the taking of the child without the parents' consent. "If consent was obtained by fraudulent means," he continued, "it was tantamount to no consent in the eyes of the law." The room was crowded and a large number had gathered around the entrances, but these were soon scattered by a drizzling rainstorm that prevailed.

\$500 and Costs.

CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 24.—The suit of Dr. W. A. Davis, of Third and Cooper streets, for \$10,000 damages against the Courier Publishing association was continued in the supreme court by counsel arguing the case and Judge Parker rendering a most impartial charge to the jury, which immediately retired and soon returned with a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for \$500 and costs.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

MARSHAL MICHAEL GIVES UP HIS OFFICE TO MR. FARNSWORTH.

A Rainy Day at the White House—Turk Men and Brides Call on the President. An Old Abandoned Custom Revived—Personal and National.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Marshal Clavtor MacMichael has made up his mind, and he will give up his office as United States marshal for the District of Columbia on the last day of this month. He says even if his resignation is not accepted by that date he will give up the office. There seems to be no doubt, however, that Mr. MacMichael will be accommodated. It is thought that he has been informed of the appointment of his successor, to take effect on November 1. The present indications are that Gen. Farnsworth, of Albany, will receive the appointment.

There were fewer visitors at the White House than usual, the heavy rain of the morning keeping many away. Still the number of callers on business was not interfered with in any way. Indeed the number was somewhat larger than ordinary. Among the New Yorkers who saw the president were J. W. Doyle and Clarence Melville Hyde, of New York city, and William L. Briggs of Penn Yan.

As the rain prevented the races from taking place at Ivy City some of the horsemen and followers of the horses took advantage of the occurrence and paid their respects to the president at his afternoon session. Among the number were ex-Senator Pinchback, of Louisiana, and Robert M. Harlan, of Cincinnati. These two are probably the best known colored men in this country, especially in turf circles. It was the first time the president had met Mr. Pinchback. He shook hands very cordially with him, as also with "Bob" Harlan.

For the past week there has been a great run of bridal couples at the White House. There were twenty-six couples. There was a custom at the White House many years ago of presenting to each bride who called on the president a few choice flowers. In reading an old book some years ago the president learned of it for the first time, and he decided to renew it. Orders were given the florist in charge of the conservatory, Mr. Pfeil, accordingly. To receive the flowers, however, the brides must inform the president that they are brides. At least that was the old custom. It is not known exactly how the custom will be carried out this time.

Roscoe Conkling.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Mr. William Freeman, messenger in Surrogate Rollins' office, addressed an invitation to ex-Senator Roscoe Conkling to attend a meeting of colored Republicans of this city to be held in Chickering hall. To this invitation Mr. Freeman has received the following very significant reply from Senator Conkling:

"No 2, Wall street, New York, Oct. 14, 1885.
"DEAR SIR—Just returned from Hartford, I find your letter of the 13th inst. It is not only a courteous letter pleasant in its assurances that the colored race remembers me and believes me its friend, but it's an admirable letter in its composition also. Its statements are very clear and intelligent. It refers to 'this political campaign' as one 'on which so much depends' and asks me to make an address to a meeting of colored men in regard to it. What it is, depending on the result of the approaching election, supposed to be of interest to the colored people is not mentioned, nor do I know what it refers to. But apart from this I have not, as you may know, for some years engaged in the canvasses which have occurred. My business exacts all my time, and I do not feel called upon this year to take part in politics. I much appreciate, however, the wish and invitation of colored men to have me speak to them. Did I mean to speak at all in regard to the election, I should not fail to speak to your people; and there may come a time hereafter when I can do so, and shall be pleased to do so. Please convey my thanks to those for whom you write, and say to them I have not grown cold in the things which I believe right and good for all races in America.
"Your obedient servant,
"ROSCOE CONKLING."

Mr. Whitney's Warning.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—The foremen of the various gangs of workmen in the Brooklyn navy yard received a copy of a letter from Secretary Whitney, in which he says that while "the efficiency of the yard has been greatly increased since the late reorganization, complaints come to me from time to time of individual cases of foremen which make it proper for me to state more distinctly than I have heretofore done that the law contemplates, I think, that no political consideration should influence the selection of workmen in the navy yards. It is your duty to disregard every consideration except the efficiency of the men as workmen. I shall from time to time investigate the manner in which you conduct yourselves in this regard, and if in any case I shall ascertain that men have been taken into the navy yard who are not competent workmen, for political reasons, I shall consider it sufficient ground for the dismissal of the foreman under whom the men serve, and I shall dismiss him. I do not expect to investigate the politics of men employed, and I am quite aware that whatever you do will probably displease and disappoint. But your deviation from the correct rule will be seen in the employment of inferior men, in constituting an efficient force and in the subordination of the interests of the yards as a workshop to interests of political friends. This can be readily detected by your superiors."

Intimidation.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 24.—The Whig alleges that Senator W. E. Gains, Republican, while at South Boston for the purpose of conferring with Republican leaders, was locked in a room by four leading Democrats, who threateningly insisted on knowing his errand, and who warned him that if he was to make a speech he would not be permitted to do so, and that if even Mr. Wise should attempt to speak he would be thrown into the river. Senator Gains replied that his errand was lawful, and he was unarmed and

not prepared to fight. He was finally released, but was warned that any attempt to speak would be at his own risk.

Israel Green.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Israel Green, of Mitchell, Dak., who was appointed agent of the Indians of the Sisseton agency in that territory, is the lieutenant of marines who led the final assault upon the Liberator's stronghold. After the Harper's ferry episode Mr. Green went on a long cruise and returned to this country to find the civil war under full headway. He entered the Confederate service and at the close of the war went west, settling finally in Dakota.

Secretary Coon.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—A Washington special to the Tribune, says: "Assistant Secretary Coon, of the treasury department, has left for the north on a leave of absence for a week on important business. It is understood from his friends here that the business is probably more important to Mr. Coon himself than to anybody else. In other words he has been officially advised that his resignation will soon be asked for, and he is probably looking about to find what he can do in private life."

CHICAGO SHOOTING.

A Private Detective Kills a Well Known Thief.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Henry, alias Elly Devine, a well known thief, was dangerously shot by Robert Bruce, a private detective. Bruce gave himself up immediately after the shooting. He said that he was passing a lodging house at 183 Washington street, when a woman wearing no clothing but her night dress ran out, screaming "Murder!" He asked her what was the matter, and she replied that a man was killing a woman upstairs.

Bruce says that he went to the second floor and at the head of the stairs met Henry Devine and Elly Hall, both thieves. Devine struck Bruce in the face, and when the latter attempted to defend himself Devine took a pair of brass knuckles from his pocket and made a poor demonstration, when Bruce fired. The detective is locked up at the Central station. He says he shot to kill and hopes he succeeded.

The house at 183 Washington street is kept by a Mrs. Davis. She and the inmates of the house say that Devine was the lover of Lillie Vale, one of the boarders. He had a fight with her and was beating her when a servant girl ran out and encountered Bruce. Devine was taken into a neighboring saloon when it was found that the ball entered his breast. He was removed to the county hospital by the police.

Bruce is the man who, three years ago, shot and killed Anthony Connolly, a saloon-keeper who kept a tough resort at the corner of Harrison and Fourth avenues. He has enjoyed an unsavory reputation for several years.

A Fertile Brain.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—An interview was had with President Day, of the New York base ball club, with regard to a report from Providence to the effect that a new scheme, having for its object the supplanting of the National league and the American association in the base ball world, by which it is proposed to secure the co-operation of all the base ball players of note and to guarantee each player \$2,000 a season and a percentage of the receipts. Two thousand dollars is the limit any player can receive next season according to the rule passed at the recent conference of managers. That gentleman stated that he had as yet received no notice of such a scheme. Mr. Day characterized it as an idea of a Providence newspaper man and declared that the scheme was impracticable. He expressed the belief that the whole thing would end in smoke.

Dead Fish.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 24.—George McGrew, a big fish raiser of Pulaski, Tenn., lost 7,000 fine German carp, worth \$2,000, in a curious way. He has two ponds covering one acre and two acres respectively. Recently he made several large sales of minnows with which to stock new ponds, and was to deliver them immediately. He drew both ponds to catch these minnows. The upper and larger pond was drained. It contained the large ones and thousands of minnows. After the water ran off these were gathered in baskets and put in boxes supplied with water by a pipe from McGrew's tannery. About night the water was cut off for some other purpose for a few minutes, but was not turned on again by some mistake and thousands of the fish died during the night.

The Meadow Massacre.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Coroner Hughes began an inquest in the case of the eight victims of the Pennsylvania railroad collision on the Hackensack Meadows. Telegraph operator T. Pratt, through whose carelessness the collision occurred, was present. Howard G. Rhoads, the flagman on the emigrant train, whose duty it was to signal the Pacific express, testified that he went back seventeen or eighteen feet in the rear of his train and stayed there until recalled. Before returning to his train he placed two torpedoes on the track as a danger signal. At the close of his testimony Rhoads was arrested by order of the coroner, who said the evidence was sufficient to show that he did not properly perform his duty.

Western Union Affairs.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—At a meeting of directors of the Western Union Telegraph company, Dr. Green was re-elected president, and Gen. Echert general manager. Col. Clowry, of Chicago, was elected a vice president and made a member of the executive committee.

Drummed Out.

HALIFAX, Oct. 24.—Last night a sergeant, a corporal and six privates of the Sixty-third regiment, who disgraced that organization by absenting themselves when the militiamen were called out for duty in the Northwest, were publicly drummed out of the regiment.

Lockjaw.

LONDON, Ont., Oct. 24.—A peculiar case of death from lockjaw occurred here. Dan B. Harvey, a cooper, while working in Petrola, scalded his feet a few days ago. The injury was not serious, but, taking cold, inflammation set in and he died.